



More than 40 percent of current adult smokers quit smoking for at least 1 day. Approximately 1.2 million smokers in United States (2.5 percent) quit permanently each year. (Office on Smoking and health Division of Media Relations, 1997)

About half of males and females quit for 24 hours or more (males 44 percent; females 49 percent); and approximately a quarter quit for 7 days or more (male 25 percent; females 27 percent). (Office on Smoking and health Division of Media Relations, 1997)

Smoking cessation has major and immediate health benefits for persons of all ages and provides benefits for person with and without smoking-related disease. (MMWR, Health Benefits of Smoking Cessation, 1990)

Former smokers have better health, fewer health complaints, and fewer illnesses than current smokers. (Office on Smoking and health Division of Media Relations, 1997)

After 1 year of being cigarettes-frees, the excess risk of heart disease caused by smoking is reduced by about half. (Office on Smoking and health Division of Media Relations, 1997)

After 10 years of being cigarette-free, the risk of lung cancer for former smokers drops to less than one-half that of a continuing smoker. (Office on Smoking and health Division of Media Relations, 1997)

Smoking cessation decreases the risk for lung and other cancers, heart attack, stroke, and chronic lung disease. (MMWR, Health Benefits of Smoking Cessation, 1990)

Women who stop smoking before pregnancy, or during the first 3 to 4 months of pregnancy reduce their risk for having a low-birth-weight infant. (MMWR, Health Benefits of Smoking Cessation, 1990)

Nicotine replacement products can reduce the intensity of withdrawal symptoms among smokers in the general population. (Office on Smoking and health Division of Media Relations, 1997)

It is essential to recognize that helping patients stop using tobacco requires behavioral support that addresses physiologic, psychologic, and social factors. (How to help Your Patients Be Tobacco-Free Trainers Guide, National Cancer Institute, 1997)

It is important for the clinic team to treat tobacco use prevention and cessation advice as a brief, routine activity during every office visit. (How to help Your Patients Be Tobacco-Free Trainers Guide, National Cancer Institute, 1997)

Clinical trials have shown that successful smoking cessation rates increase by 12% with follow-up and only 5% without follow-up. (How to help Your Patients Be Tobacco-Free Trainers Guide, National Cancer Institute, 1997)